

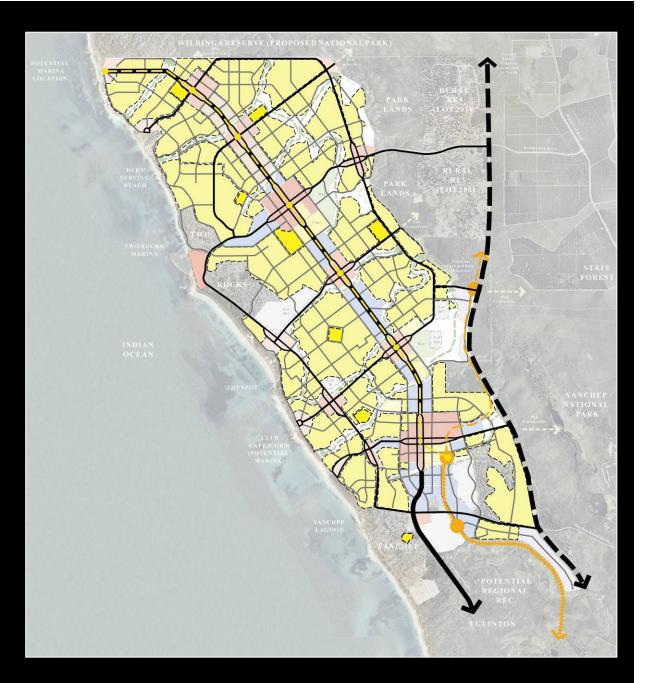
# Roadway Volumes (ADT)

Type of Road	Suburban	<u>Alternative</u>
Arterials/Avenues	20 - 50,000	10 - 27,000
Lane Requirements	25% - 6L	80% - 4L
	75% - 4L	20% - 2L
Collectors/Connectors	4 - 5,000	I- 4,000
% Over 2,000 ADT	67%	5%

#### St. Andrews

#### Neighborhood Centers & Residential Areas

- Walkable, residential neighborhoods of varying densities.
- Retail (where viable)
   or important
   community use at
   center.
- Direct connections from the neighborhoods to adjacent mixed-use activity nodes



# Neighborhood Center

Neighborhood Activity Center – Civic & Residential Focus



# Neighborhood Center

Neighborhood Activity Center – Civic & Residential Focus



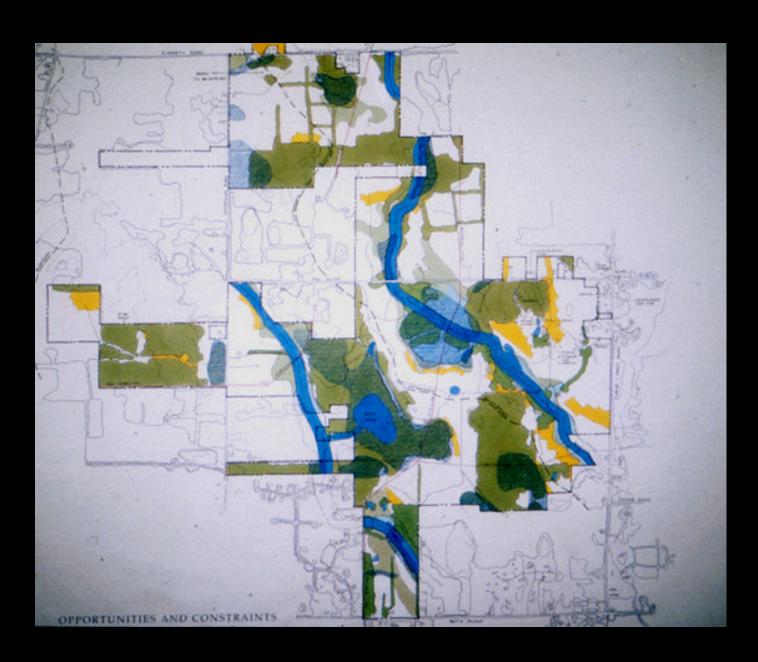
# Neighborhood Residential Areas

Diverse Housing



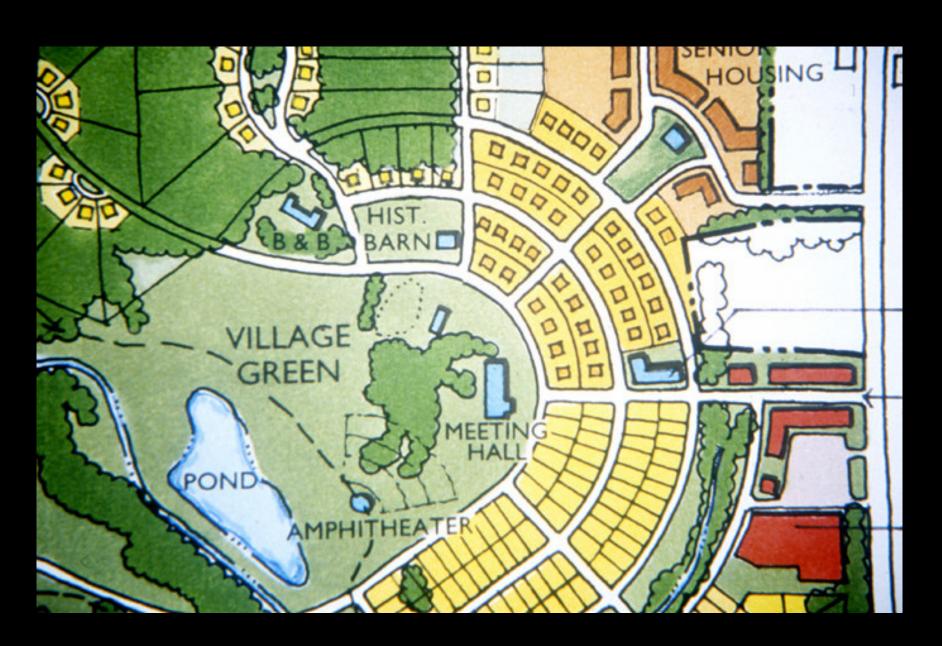












### Measuring up to the challenge Modeling the Impacts of Development Alternatives

 How well do Master Plans measure up to the challenges and goals of Fresno and the Central Valley?

 How do Master Plan Alternatives compare to business as usual development?

#### Potential Evaluation Criteria

#### Modeling the Impacts of Development Alternatives

#### Land Use

- Land Consumption
- Housing Mix
- Ag. Land Impacts

# Environmental & Sustainability

- Air Quality/Emissions
- Energy Use
- Green House Emissions

#### **Transportation**

- Vehicles Miles Traveled
- Congestion
- Travel Mode Share

#### Fiscal Impacts

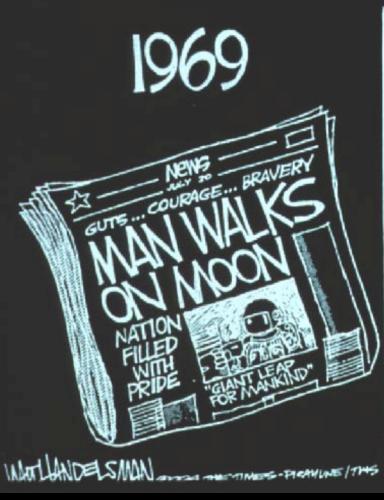
- Local Roads
- Utilities

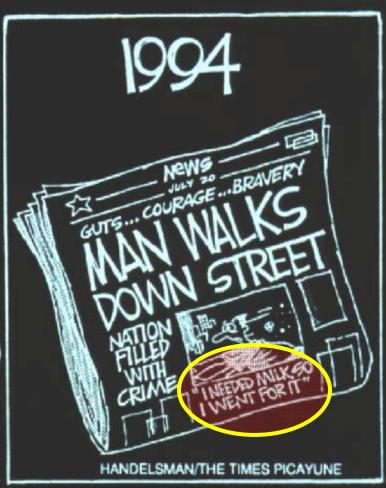
#### Links Between Urban Form and Public Health



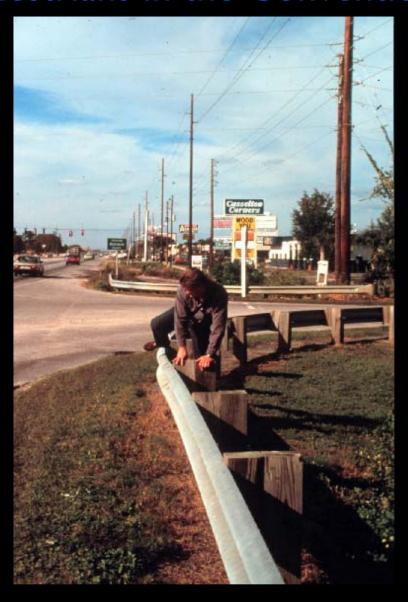
#### Pedestrians Are An Endangered Species

#### 25th MOONWALK ANNIVERSARY





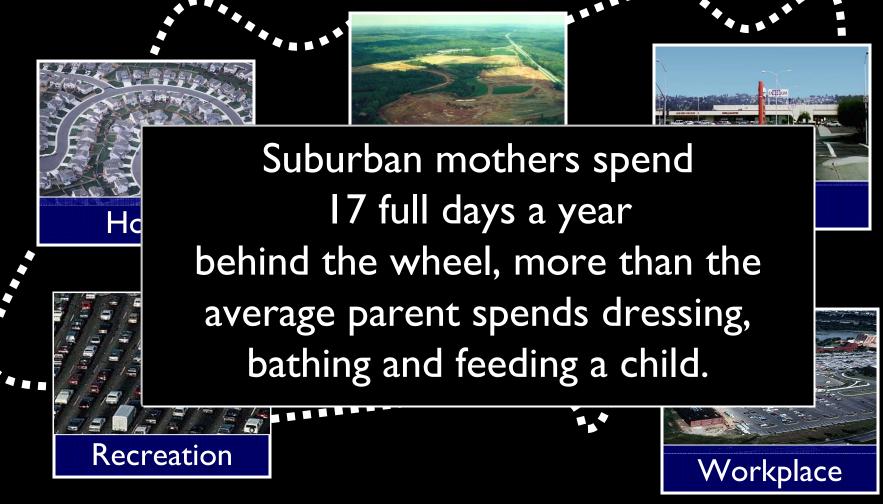
#### Humans As An Afterthought Pedestrians in the Conventional Suburban Environment





## Everything is a Drive Away





#### ...and the effects are dramatic

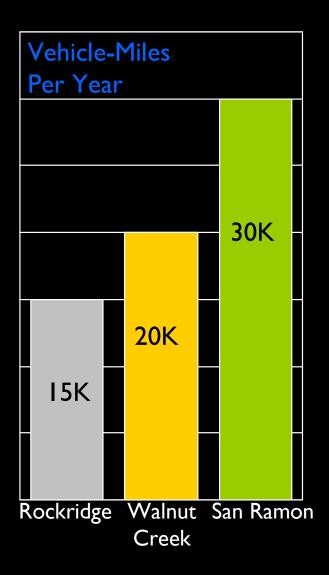


San Ramon

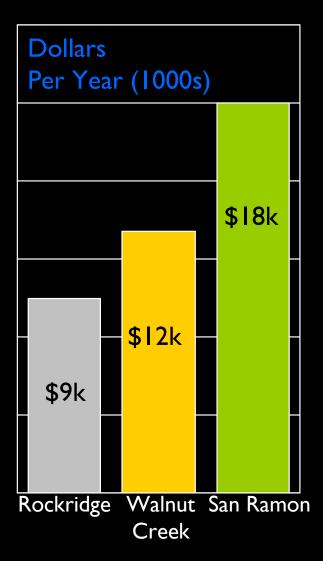


Rockridge District - Oakland
CALTHORPEASSOCIATES
URBAN DESIGNERS. PLANNERS. ARCHITECTS

# Auto Use (Household Average)



# Auto-Related Costs (Household Average)



# And It's Costing Us Cost of Sprawl vs. Compact Growth



Roads 25% less

Utilities 15% less

Schools 5% less

Source: Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Alternative Land Use Patterns, by Robert Burchell, Rutgers University

# Energy Savings





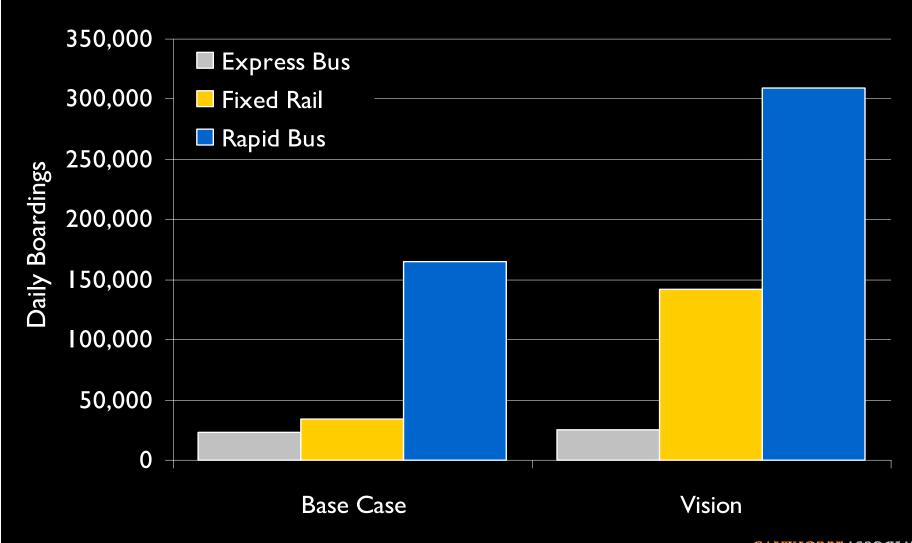
**BTU** 

	Ci	ty	Town		Suburbs		Rural	
Per Household	BTU (Millions)	Dollars	BTU (Millions)	Dollars	BTU (Million	s) Dollars	BTU (Millions)	Dollars
TOTAL*	84.7	\$1,347	98.4	\$1,516	102	.7 \$1,704	94.5	\$1,628
Change from City	-	-	+17%	+13%	+21	% +27%	+12%	+21%

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2001 Residential Energy Consumption Survey

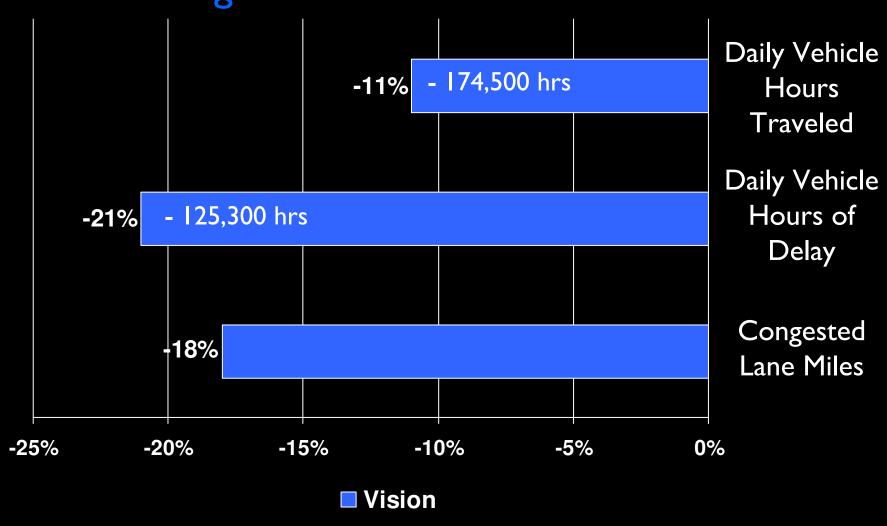
## Transit Ridership

### Varies Significantly with Land Use Coordination



#### Auto Use

#### Percent Change from Base Case Scenario



## Impacts of Reduced Vehicle Use

#### Change from Base Case Scenario

Reduction in Annual Vehicle Miles Traveled	700,000,000
Reduction in Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)	40,000,000
Reduction in <u>Annual Air Pollution</u> * (tons)	4,000

<sup>\*</sup> Emissions from mobile sources only

## Savings from Reduced Vehicle Use

#### Change from Base Case Scenario

Annual Regional Savings

Annual Household Savings

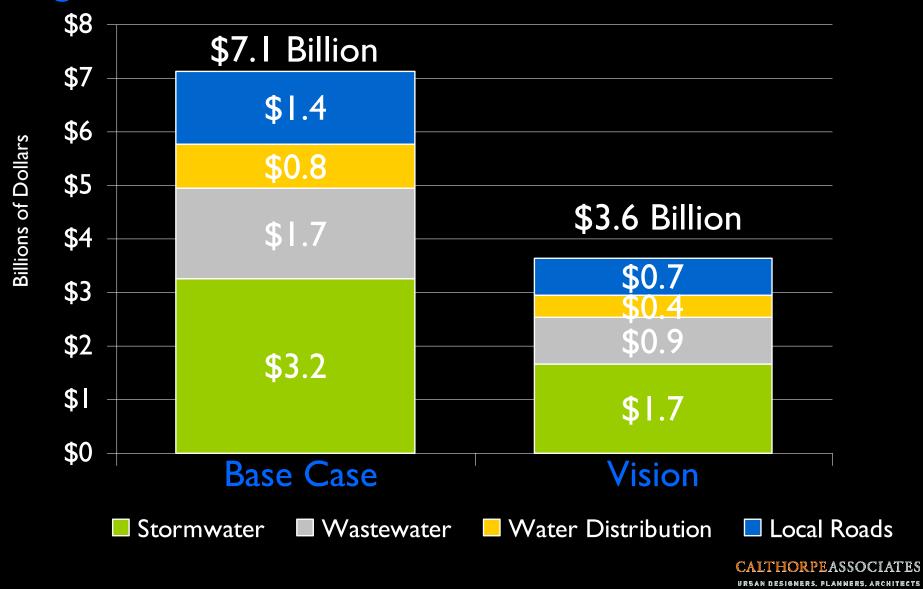
Time Costs*	\$463 million	\$1,300
Fuel Costs*	(2004, \$1.60/g) \$71 million (\$3.00/g) \$133 million (\$4.00/g) \$177 million	\$200 \$370 \$490
Total Savings	(2004, \$1.60/g) \$534 million (\$3.00/g) \$596 million (\$4.00/g) \$640 million	\$1,500 \$1,670 \$1,790

\* Costs Source: Texas Transportation Institute 2003 Mobility Study

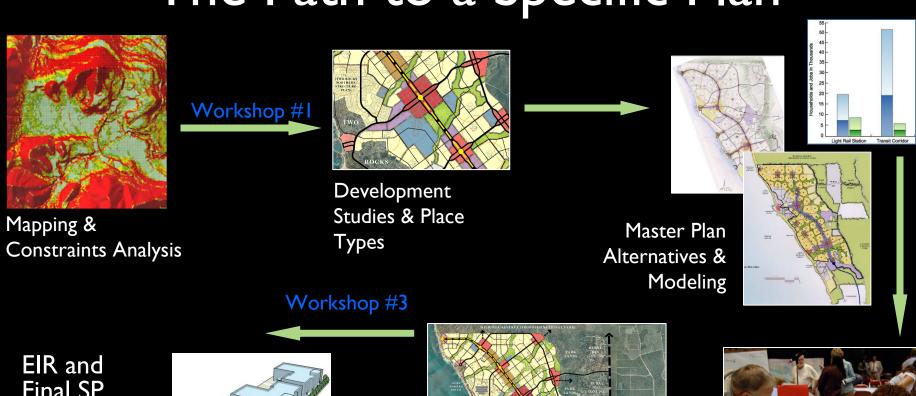
(Constant 2004 Dollars)

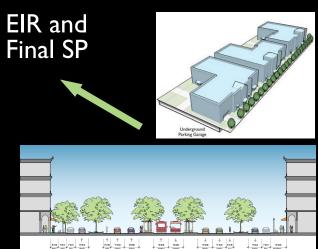
#### Reduced Infrastructure Cost

#### Regional and Local Services



# The Path to a Specific Plan





Draft Specific Plan



SEGA Master Plan



Workshop #2